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THE INTELLIGENCER.

WHEELING, NOVEMBER 1, 1897.

On the Eve of the Elections.

Elections are to be held to-morrow in ten states for one or more state officers, but in only three or four of them will the result excite much public interest beyond local lines. The most important of all the state elections, as having a bearing on national politics, will be that of Ohio, made important by the facts that it is the home state of the President, and that the chairman of the national Republican committee is a candidate to succeed himself in the United States senate. A Republican victory will be regarded the country over as an endorsement of the administration of President McKinley by the people of his own state. That Governor Bushnell will be re-elected by a handsome "off year" majority there is not a reasonable doubt, and his triumph is already conceded by the Democrats.

Throughout the campaign the contest has centered in the fight for the senatorship, and, for the reason stated, it is of more than usual interest. Notwithstanding the fact that Ohio has always been safely Republican in presidential years, she has been in the habit of keeping a divided delegation in the United States senate until recently. This fact encouraged the Democrats to believe that this year it would be able to defeat Mr. Hanna, but as the campaign has proceeded that belief has changed to a mere hope.

Burdened with a platform framed on the lines of the one that the people of Ohio voted against last year; torn by internal dissensions; without an issue that they dared to discuss openly; with no other campaign cry except that expressing hatred for the acknowledged candidate of the Republican party for the senate, who had managed a successful campaign against the heresies which they now, by force of circumstances, are obliged to espouse, Popocrats have been forced to fall back on a resort to slander and abuse of Mr. Hanna, only to find that the effort to prejudice the public is as futile as it was last year.

Conditions are also such that the calamity cry and the effort to array labor against capital are no longer effective. In the face of prosperity these appeals are only as so much chaff against the wind. The outlook in Ohio, in short, is not at all discouraging. True, local factional troubles in two or three Republican counties may lower the Republican majority in the general assembly, but there is little doubt that a Republican majority will be secured, and that Senator Hanna will succeed himself.

In New York the situation is much more mixed and doubtful. What effect the complicated state of affairs growing out of the contest between the leading candidates for mayor of Greater New York will have on the result in the state at large cannot be foretold. Chances largely favor the Republican candidate for judge of the court of appeals, the only state office at stake, and one in which partisan questions do not figure.

National attention is attracted to the unusually interesting and exciting contest in the metropolis, and up to the eve of the election it is impossible to predict the result. It is a struggle for the control of the greatest city on the continent, with the powerful and corrupt Tammany organization against the field. Unfortunately, the forces opposed to delivering the greater city over to the control of the gang that plundered and robbed the people for so many years are divided, and it will not be surprising if this regrettable division results in the very thing which all good citizens, not only of the city, but of the country at large, hope may not come to pass. It is not safe, however, to forecast the result, as the contest has been of such an unusual and remarkable character that the public is prepared for any sort of a surprise.

In Maryland it is the old fight of the people against bonum as practiced by Gorman, with the best element of Democracy supporting the Republican ticket. There is every reason to believe that this, the last struggle of Gorman to maintain his hold on the state, will end in his defeat. Republican victory is confidently predicted by those who have watched the contest closely.

Iowa will give one of her old-time "off year" majorities. The farmers of that great agricultural state have felt the benefit of the crop conditions and the increased prices for their products, and have witnessed how fallacious were the arguments of the free silver party last year. In Kentucky the Democracy is again divided, which gives the Republicans a distinct advantage. But one state officer, of a minor importance, is to be elected. In other states holding elec-

tions the issues are mainly of a local character, and the result either way will not be of national significance.

Spain's Minister.

The Philadelphia Times properly puts the attitude of Spain toward this country, with reference to the phase of the Cuban question in which Spain takes this government to task for not "properly enforcing international laws against filibustering, when it calls attention to the fact that with two thousand miles of coast, and hundreds of tributaries through which munitions of war may be taken, it has been simply an impossibility for this government to prevent the shipment of arms and munitions of war. Spain, says the Times, has been no more successful in protecting her own Cuban coast than we have been in halting lawless commerce. "Of all of the many vessels during the last two years to deliver munitions of war, the Spanish navy has not captured two or three at the most, and if Spain can't protect her own Cuban coast against such commerce, how can she expect us, with our immense ocean and gulf coast, to halt the sailing vessels which violate the neutrality laws?"

It is recalled that Spain was one of the first foreign powers to recognize the insurgents as belligerents during our late civil war, and that act gave to the confederacy the right to ship whatever it pleased from any Spanish port to any southern port; notwithstanding this, the United States protected her coast. It comes, therefore, with bad grace from Spain when she complains that the United States is not doing something which is next to impossible, when she herself is incompetent to prevent it at her end of the line. The Times says:

If Spain can't protect the coast of Cuba, how can she expect us to protect her against secret expeditions from our two thousand miles of coast? The whole army and navy of the United States couldn't prevent the departure of vessels laden with arms and munitions of war from the United States, and the whole army and navy of Spain couldn't prevent them from landing. It is simply child's play for Spain to blame her misfortune upon the United States.

The Cuban war must end in the very near future, and if Spain doesn't realize it and act upon it, the United States will. We could in a day give the insurgents belligerent rights, and much more fully warranted than belligerent rights were to the confederates when Spain thus recognized them; and with belligerent rights vessels could sail from any port of this country with arms and munitions for the Cuban army in open day.

The attitude of Spain is one of bluster toward the United States, and if persisted in can end in but one thing, which is the granting of belligerent rights to the Cuban insurgents. This government has been giving her every opportunity to redeem her promises and professions, and now, when the sentiment here has become more conservative on account of the cessation of the brutal policy pursued by the Spanish administration, that country all at once assumes an arrogant and blustering tone in regard to filibustering; and that, too, upon the most unreasonable grounds. In the language of the Times, "her bluster is but the feeble bluster of a whipped bully."

Harry George's Funeral.

Dramatic and startling in all his public acts in life the funeral services over the remains of Harry George were in keeping with the elements who sought to honor him. That he attracted to himself a large clientele of sympathizers with his peculiar economic views cannot be disputed. These were the real mourners at his bier, and were sincere in their grief. They are the real objects of respect. But when the politicians, and they on the side of the alleged reform movement are among them, in fact, the most hypocritical, attempt to make votes by a super-sentimental outburst of sympathy. It is time to question their earnestness in other directions. Death levels all ranks, but to make the coffin the instrument of vote getting, to make maudlin sympathy take the place of calm argument, only shows the weakness of a cause and the desperate and despicable methods employed for success.

The tomb has always been held sacred in this country, and it is remarkable that Henry George's should be so desecrated as it was yesterday in New York City by the fanfare of a triumph and the tinsel, pomp and circumstance of a spectacular show. It was a wonder that he did not turn over in his coffin and rebuke those who are far removed from his ideas of simplicity in life and the proper reverence for the dead.

A Gem From Gov. Hob.

Governor Bob Taylor, of Tennessee, has been obliged to deliver speeches of welcome to the many delegations from other states visiting the centennial exposition at Nashville, and has nobly performed his duty in almost every instance. As there have been a large number of such occasions, of course Governor Bob's genius for framing eloquent figures of speech has been taxed to its fullest practice. But practice makes perfect, and after an entire summer of practice he is able to astonish a delegation from a distant state with the following: "I have gathered welcomes from a million hearts in Tennessee, and have pressed them into a perfume bombshell of smiles and kisses. I light the fuse and toss it from my lips; it explodes about this beautiful audience and scatters in the air a million sweet forget-me-nots, and they come floating down and fall into the hearts of all who love their homes and their country."

It is fortunate for Governor Bob that the exposition isn't going to continue all winter. The strain of this sort of thing might prove too much for him.

Earning a Million Dollar Fee.

The fact that Charles Broadway House, the New York merchant prince and philanthropist, who has been blind for a number of years, after a week's treatment by Dr. Guelph Norman, who came all the way from India for the purpose, can now be able to see dimly at a distance of sixteen inches, recalls the fact that Mr. House has a standing offer of one million dollars to any physician who will restore his sight.

It seems that, after hundreds of others have failed, Dr. Norman is about to earn this princely fee, for he predicts that within a month his patient will be able to read a newspaper. The doctor appears to have almost miraculous power, since men high in the profession in Europe and America have pronounced Mr. House's case hopeless.

Sarah Grand on Engagements.

They have been having a discussion across the water whether it is ever justifiable to break an engagement of marriage. Sarah Grand's idea is: "It does not seem to me that there can be any doubt that it is justifiable to break an

engagement, not only under special circumstances, but under any circumstances which may threaten to bring unhappiness on a pair should they marry. At the same time I do not think that an engagement should be broken off for any but the most serious reason, and I believe the contempt we feel, and the stigma which attaches to the man of many engagements, and to the girl who has broken off one after another, is the involuntary outcome of a knowledge of frivolous character.

"But if engagements were to be irrevocable, the chances of misery in marriage would be double what they are at present, and unhappily, they are only too numerous as it is. Of course, no honorable person will enter into an engagement without the honest intention of fulfilling it, and, therefore, when such people become engaged and afterward break off, it is pretty certain to be for good and sufficient reasons."

If the girl, who seems so very sweet and disinterested to the man who proposes to marry her, begins by asking him, the moment he presents the engagement ring to her, what sort of carriage he will keep, it gives him cause to ponder; and if, as he begins to know her better, he finds all her aspirations on the same material plane, while his own soar higher, he might be very sure that there could be no union, no comradeship, nothing but a steady drifting apart for them once they settled down to married life, and it would be as unfair to the girl as it would be disastrous to himself to fulfill the engagement merely from a sense of duty.

"On the other hand, it is even more likely that an inexperienced girl should discover, after she has become engaged, that she was much mistaken in her estimate of the character of the man she has accepted. If she has an ideal which the man falls far below, or if his principles, or views as to the conduct of life at large, which he does not hold; or if there is any one important point of disagreement they had better not marry."

POLITICAL POINTS.

Considering that the Ohio Democrats started in to make their campaign in that state upon purely national issues, the persistency with which they avoid discussing tariff or currency is quite remarkable.

"Gold is on its way to New York and the tide of domestic manufacturing interests rises higher each day. The railroads are blocked up with the crush of business all along the line."—From the New York Journal (Free Silver Dem.).

"The Dingley deficit still comes thundering down the calendar. For September it is \$3,400,000."—Philadelphia Record.

Yes; but that is just 100,000,000 less than the "thundering" deficit of the second month of the Wilson law, which was over \$13,000,000.

It is real mean of the Democratic leaders in all the states where campaigns are now in progress to shut out Towne, Bryan and all the other silver orators and compel them to seek county fairs in Arkansas and Tennessee as a place to which they may give vent to their suppressed emotions.

The silver orators and organizers of the country are filled with delight over the fact that wheat has again dropped below the dollar mark. They cannot "bear" to see a bushel of wheat worth two ounces of silver, when only a year ago an ounce of silver and a bushel of wheat were at the same price.

It must have given the Ohio Democracy a pain to observe the other day that Senator Hanna, Governor Bushnell and Senator Foraker spoke together from one stand and gave free evidence of the falsity of the Democratic claim of dissension in Republican ranks. Nothing has been heard of any similar co-operation on the part of McLean, Chapman and Brice.

The business man is again taking an interest in politics. In those states in which the silver question enters into the campaign, and it is being forced to the front wherever possible, the business men of the country are reviving their organizations of last year with which they so effectively and successfully combated this dangerous menace to the financial system of the country.

It is suggested that the real cause of Editor McLean's ambition to get into the senate is to protect his Washington gas and railroad interests, which are valued at from three to five million dollars. The prices which gas companies and railroads may charge in Washington are determined by Congress, and if Mr. McLean could get an eight years' term in the senate through this year's Ohio election, it would be of great value to him in the way of protecting his personal interests upon which Congress is liable to legislate meantime.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Lee's primary history of the United States is a book written from the southern standpoint. The book contains 216 pages, is beautifully illustrated and substantially bound. The price is fifty cents, the exchange thirty cents. This completes the series of school histories written by Mrs. Susan P. Lee, of Lexington, Va., and published by R. F. Johnson Publishing Company, Richmond, Va. The first two books of this series, the Advanced and the Brief, which appeared a year or so ago, have become very popular and have stirred up a greatly increased interest in the study of history throughout the south. Now that the series is complete, it is considered the best-arranged and most teachable series of school histories for the public. The publishers will be glad to furnish full particulars to any one interested.

"Uncle Sam's Secrets" is the enticing title of a new book just published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. The story is written by Mr. O. P. Austin, of Washington, with whose literary, statistical and political work all are doubtless familiar. It is prepared with the especial purpose of interesting the rising generation in national affairs, both by supplying such information as they naturally seek for, and by awakening interest in the history of the nation and its institutions. In the effort to present this information in an interesting way, Mr. Austin has strung upon a thread of fiction a series of important facts which it is believed will make "Uncle Sam's Secrets" not only a welcome and useful book in the household, but also give it a place in the schools of the country for supplemental reading and reference.

In its preparation Mr. Austin has verified the important statements by official documents and frequently by consultation with the high officials of the government. The large number of important facts which it presents are made especially valuable by an elaborate index by which it becomes a valuable book of reference of latest date as well as an instructive narrative and charming story, which nobody need hesitate to place in the hands of any member of the household.

The Engineering Magazine for November, in the leading article, by Hiram S. Maxim, upon "The Effects of Trade Unionism upon Skilled Mechanics," furnishes a most important contribution to the study of one of the fundamental problems confronting the modern industrial world. The great engineering strike which now convulses England under the demand for shorter hours as a screen for the enforcement of trade-

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union principles and domination which threaten her confidently-trusted manufacturing supremacy.

The resistance to the introduction of labor-saving machinery, and to the securing of its highest efficiency and output when introduced, Mr. Maxim shows, will be fatal to England's maintenance of successful competition with the farther-seeing, more keenly progressive policy of the mechanical industries in America and on the continent. He contends that the highest production at the lowest cost means fuller work, more men employed and better conditions for the workers, and proves from England's own industrial history the folly of "nursing" work, and the fallacy of supposing that adherence to primitive methods and hampering of improvements can lead to anything but ruin of the trade and degradation of the laborers.

Seldom has a periodical the privilege of publishing so important an article as that which Mr. Hannis Taylor contributes to the November number of the North American Review. The subject is one of the greatest international moment, and Mr. Taylor is everywhere recognized as the man best qualified to throw conclusive light upon it. As American minister to Spain, charged with the conduct of the diplomatic negotiations arising out of the Cuban war, Mr. Taylor was obliged to possess himself of the most thorough information as to the aims and policy of the Spanish government; the temper of the Spanish people, and their intentions regarding their revolted colony. He has prepared his article in the hope that his testimony may aid his countrymen in taking wise and just action at the present crisis, believing that it is in the power of the United States to bring the savage strife now raging in Cuba to a speedy conclusion.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

The man with loose habits is the one that is oftenest tight.

Fools try to convince a woman, but wise men persuade her.

The laborer is not worthy of his hire when it is higher than his worth.

Talk is cheap and the barber always supplies it at cut rates.

Thrashing doesn't always separate a boy from his crop of wild oats.

Sound money is what the organ grinder gets for moving on to the next block.

Fine clothes do not make the woman, but they sometimes break the husband.

The man who is too poor to lend his friends money will never have many enemies.

Time works wonders. So would a man if he put in twenty-four hours a day, like time does.

The man who goes about wishing he had never been born is not the only one that regrets it.

Many a man has been arrested for forgery simply because he has tried to make a name for himself.—Chicago News.

The Song of Wheat.

I had dreams when days were darkest—in the loneliness of night.
 I was dreaming of the gloaming and the streaming of the light;
 And the seed that whispered secrets to the blossom and the leaf.
 Sent me shimmering, shining upward to the splendor of the sheaf.

The winds that tossed my tresses sang of treasures manifold.
 And dew and star and sunlight gave their glory to my gold;
 And I heard far rejoicing, and the tempest flags were furled,
 And my golden banners rippled all my riches round the world!

I heard the songs of cities, and in the shadowed dells
 The ringing and the singing of all the golden bells;
 For I wove the blue sky's beauty, the sunlight and the rains,
 In answer to the valleys and the pleading of the plains.

I have sweetened fervid summers, I have starred the winter's snow
 And gladdened homes with garlands, and made the heart-fire glow;
 And my story is my glory, and my triumph is complete.
 They march beneath my banners, to the thrilling song of wheat.
 —Frank L. Stanton, in Chicago Times-Herald.

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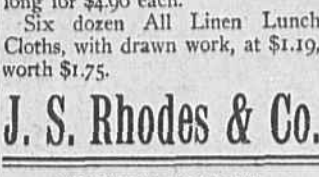
Men's Unlaundered White Shirts with Colored Percale Fronts, at 29c, worth 50c.

Fine Hemstitched Table Cloths, broken sets—no napkins—full 24 yards long, for \$3.90; full 3 yards long for \$4.90 each.

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